

## OFFICIALS AWAIT EXPLANATION OF SMYRNA INCIDENT

Decline to Believe Firing  
on Launch Is Unfriendly  
or Hostile Act.

MORGENTHAU DIRECTED  
TO MAKE PROMPT REPORT

U. S. S. Commanders Must Take  
No Action Which Might Em-  
barrass Government.

TO AWAIT SPECIFIC ORDERS

Wilson Determined That Under No  
Circumstances Will Nation Be  
Involved With Turkey.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The United States government has directed Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, at Constantinople, to ask an explanation of the firing by Turkish land forces at a launch from the American cruiser Tennessee proceeding from Vourlah to the American consulate at Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Although without definite details as to just what occurred, high officials of the Washington government had no doubt that the responsibility lay, would be adjusted promptly through diplomatic channels. President Wilson is determined that under no circumstances shall the United States be involved in war with Turkey.

OVER WHAT HAS OCCURRED

On account of the slow cable communication, the incident concerning the firing at the launch from the American cruiser Tennessee, which was reported by Ambassador Morgenthau, has not yet reached the United States. The president telephoned Secretary Daniels several times during the day, and also discussed the situation with Acting Secretary Lansing.

Two suggestions were vouchsafed by high officials, although they admitted their views were purely speculative. The firing, they thought, probably was a friendly salute, the customary greeting by a single shot signifying to the Tennessee's launch that the port of Smyrna was mined and closed, or else the boat was turned back because it attempted to enter without previous arrangement with the Turkish authorities.

Officials declined to believe the firing was an unfriendly or hostile act. Assurance was given that since the United States has taken over the diplomatic interests of Great Britain and France, with whom the Porte is at war, a circumstance fraught with serious results for the United States.

Efforts on the part of some Mohammedan leaders in Turkey to start a "holy war" have made Americans, as well as British and French, subjects apprehensive. The American Navy, which the United States has taken over the diplomatic interests of Great Britain and France, with whom the Porte is at war, a circumstance fraught with serious results for the United States.

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## TEN BURNED TO DEATH

Two Officers and Eight Students Under  
Seventeen Years of Age Perish.

MARIANNA, FLA., November 18.—Ten persons were burned to death here today, when fire destroyed the school building of the Florida Reform School, situated at Marianna.

The dead include two officers of the institution and eight students. All of the persons were under seventeen years of age. The list follows:  
Henri Evans, instructor in carpentry; Charles Evans, guard; Carl Morris, P. Joseph Weatherdon, Clifford Gifford, Louis Haffin, Louis Fernandez, Walter Fisher, Valerio Drew and Clarence Parrott, all students.

According to a statement telegraphed by Acting Superintendent William Bell, all the fire-escape doors in the section of the building where the deaths occurred were locked and the keys were on the first floor when the fire was discovered.

TO KEEP ORDER AT ANY COST

U. S. Troops Leave for Midland to  
Protect Non-Union Miners at Work.

PRAIRIE CREEK, ARK., November 18.—With the intention of preserving order at any cost, Troop B of the Fifth United States Cavalry, left Camp Garrison here late today for Midland, four miles up the Harford Valley, where it was reported a party of non-union miners would arrive in the night from Fort Smith for the purpose of operating the Bache-Dennan mines, under orders from the United States Court.

Reports received at Prairie Creek earlier in the day stated that the workers, secured by Franklin Bache, receiver for the Bache-Dennan interests, had left Fort Smith early in the day by wagon for the valley. To-night only one of these men had reached Midland, but it was said others were on the way.

The general belief here was that no overt act would be committed.

INVITED TO NOTRE DAME

Indiana University Offers Facilities to  
Louvain Faculty and Students.

SOUTH BEND, IND., November 18.—The faculty and a number of students of the University of Louvain, Belgium, are expected to take refuge at Notre Dame University until conditions in Belgium permit resumption of university classes.

John Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame, to-day cabled Cardinal Mercier, chancellor of Louvain, offering facilities for a continuation of classes and research work without expense.

The cardinal had been requested to select promising members of the student body to spend several years here at the expense of Notre Dame.

The University of Louvain, which was destroyed four months ago, was founded in 1428, and was one of the oldest schools in the world. Its faculty numbered 134 and its students nearly 3,000.

TWO STEAMERS IN COLLISION

The Comal So Badly Damaged That Her  
Sailing Is Cancelled.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The Mallory Line steamship Comal, for Galveston, and the White Star liner Baltic, for Liverpool, collided late today in Ambrose Channel. The Comal returned to her dock, where it was found she had been so seriously damaged that her sailing was cancelled.

The Comal had fifty-six passengers on board bound for Galveston.

BODY LIES IN ROBERTS'S HOME

Reassembled in Small Room Where Great  
Soldier Held Family Prayers.

ASCOT, ENGLAND, November 18 (via London, 7:10 P. M.).—Covered with the Union Jack, and with his sword and service hat resting upon it, the coffin containing the body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts was placed in the small room in his residence here in which the great soldier was wont to conduct family prayers.

The body arrived from Palestine by special train, the ceremony which followed was simple in the extreme. The coffin was borne to his home by employees of his estate. There a brief service, attended by Lady Roberts and her daughters, and a few foreign friends, was conducted by the rector of Ascot.

LEPROSY IN UNITED STATES

More Than 500 Known Cases in Seven-  
teen States.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., November 18.—That there are more than 500 known leprosy cases in this country, scattered throughout seventeen States, was the subject of a national leprosy conference held here today.

A few State banks already have become members, and scores of applications are under consideration.

COURT-MARTIAL BEGINS

Officer Charged With Responsibility  
for Oceanic's Loss on Trial.

LONDON, November 18 (10:05 P. M.).—Court-martial of Lieutenant David Blair, navigation officer of the former White Star liner Oceanic, charged with responsibility for the vessel's loss through negligence, was begun today at Devonport.

The Oceanic, converted into a courier, was wrecked on the coast of Scotland September 8. All her officers and crew were saved.

## VILLA MARCHING ON MEXICO CITY; CLASH EXPECTED

Army Reaches Leon, Rail-  
road Centre South of  
Aguascalientes.

CARRANZA DECLARES  
HE IS MISUNDERSTOOD

Never Intended to Deliver Office  
Except to Man of Own  
Selection.

GUTIERREZ ORDERS  
ATTACK

Conditions at Capital More Serious  
Than at Any Time Since  
Parleys Began.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—General Francisco Villa, commanding troops under control of the Aguascalientes convention, is marching on Mexico City. His army reached Leon, the first important railroad centre south of Aguascalientes.

General Pablo Gonzalez's Carranza forces are at Queretaro and Irapuato, the first important clash probably will occur.

These facts were reported today by George C. Carothers, American consul general, accompanying General Villa. Carranza declared Villa was well equipped for the march.

American Consul Stillman telegraphed that conditions were far more serious in Mexico City than at any time since the parleys for peace began. He regards actual hostilities as inevitable, though some generals still are trying to patch up differences.

General Carranza, according to messages from Mr. Stillman and Leon Canova, special agent at Aguascalientes, declared that he never intended to deliver the executive power except to some man of his own selection.

GUTIERREZ ORDERS  
ATTACK ON CARRANZA

Officials here to-night believed General Eulalio Gutierrez, chosen Provisional President by the convention, had ordered a general attack on Carranza's garrisons. Gutierrez controls Northern Mexico, and General Villa's advance guard is within 200 miles of the Mexican capital.

One column of convention forces is moving eastward from San Luis Potosi to Tampico. Another is endeavoring to reach the coast of Vera Cruz.

Whether or not ex-Federal forces, under General Hilgote Aguilar and Argumedo, which threaten Puebla, are working in harmony with General Villa is not known, but reports of attacks on the Carranza lines by Zapata troops are expected.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS  
PROHIBITED FROM ENTRY

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 18.—All American newspapers were prohibited from entry into Mexico by an order from General Villa, put into effect today. Persons crossing the border here were relieved of newspapers they carried.

The Villa troops were reported to-night pressing south against the Carranza forces after the taking of Leon. From Carranza officials came reports of preparations to meet the northerners.

ONE KILLED; SEVERAL HURT  
ON AMERICAN SIDE

NACO, ARIZ., November 18.—One Mexican woman was killed, three others wounded, and three men hurt on the American side today, the result of the attack on Naco, Sonora, made by Governor Maytorena's Yaqui Indians.

Three of Hill's wounded were killed in their hospital beds by shrapnel. Hill's casualties were eighteen killed and fifty wounded. Maytorena's losses are not known.

There was heavy fighting all morning, but cannonading in the afternoon was intermittent.

PLANS FOR NAVAL PARADE

Formidable Pageant to Mark Formal  
Opening of Panama Canal.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Plans for the international naval parade planned for the Panama Canal to San Francisco, which is to mark the opening of the canal, are going ahead despite the fact that because of the war most of the great maritime powers may have to recall their acceptances of invitations to participate.

The State Department has just asked governments that have accepted for information as to vessels that will be designated to join the fleet when it assembles in Hampton Roads early in the new year.

Naval officers say the fleet will furnish one of the most formidable pageants in history.

REMBRANDT SAILS AGAIN

Signs Enter New Force for Trip to  
Bordeaux, France.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., November 18.—After signing on an entire new force of cadets and a new veterinary surgeon, the Rembrandt sailed this afternoon for Bordeaux, France, with less than 700 of the 800 horses which she originally left Baltimore.

The steamer has been in port here for the past week, and during that time Dr. R. R. Clark, of the Hampton Normal School, the new veterinarian signed aboard. He succeeds Dr. Weber, who left Baltimore with the ship.

SAFE TO EAT MEAT

No Danger From Foot and Mouth In-  
fection If Properly Cooked.

## COUNTRY UNABLE TO DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST ATTACK

Would Be Powerless if Pan-  
ama Canal or Posses-  
sions Were Assailed.

WOTHERSPOON DEPICTS  
ALARMING CONDITIONS

He Asks That Regular Army  
Be Increased to Double  
Present Size.

WANTS BIG RESERVE FORCE

Outlines Plan Whereby Powerful  
Army May Be Secured on  
Economic Basis.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Declaring that it would be impossible to defend the Panama Canal and American territorial possessions against attack with present or proposed garrisons unless they could be rapidly reinforced, Major-General Wotherspoon, retired chief of staff, in his report today recommended the increase of the regular army to a strength of 205,000 enlisted men.

He proposed that that force could be augmented, through a system of reserves, until there was created a mobile strength of 500,000 first line troops equipped for a six months' campaign.

General Wotherspoon said there was need for more forces to protect rear approaches to American coast defenses, and those points not covered by fortifications, and urged that the organized militia be developed to a strength of 300,000 men.

"It is manifest," General Wotherspoon asserted, "that the great weakness of the Panama Canal cannot be protected against the operations of a first-class military power by the present or proposed garrison we contemplate, and that the only way to secure and ability to reinforce it rapidly from the United States."

WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE  
TO EFFECTIVE DEFENSE

"That an effective defense against an enterprising enemy in the Philippines could be made with a deficiency of 25 per cent of the manning details of the coast defenses of Manila and Subic Bay, and with a mobile force of a little over 7,000 American troops supplemented by 25,000 Philippine Scouts, is manifestly impossible; that we can retain our valuable territory of Alaska in its isolated position against an enemy with any military power is equally impossible."

General Wotherspoon outlined the plan through which he would double the strength of the regular army and create the reserve. The enlisted men would serve a short term with the colors, then pass into the reserves for periods of five or more years, being at all times under obligations to respond in case of emergency.

"Assuming," the report continues, "the adoption of a short term of enlistment—say three years—for the passage of the men thoroughly trained in the service of the regular army, into the reserve, and that men so trained should not be held in the first reserve for a longer period than five years, it would appear that the size of the regular army, as well as the size of the reserve, should be about 205,000 enlisted men."

"If from such an army, organized on a basis of three years' training, we discharge yearly that increment below the grade of sergeant which had completed its three years' training, we would have, with due allowance for deaths, etc., in the first year of its complete operation an army of 253,100 (205,000 plus 38,700 reserves); in the second year an army of 322,100 (205,000 plus 117,100 reserves); in the third year an army of 391,100 (205,000 plus 186,100 reserves); in the fourth year an army of 460,100 (205,000 plus 255,100 reserves); in the fifth year an army of 529,100 (205,000 plus 324,100 reserves); in the sixth year an army of 598,100 (205,000 plus 393,100 reserves). After this the army would be maintained at the last figure, and the addition would be accumulating trained men in the second reserve at the rate of about 55,000 each year."

HE SEES ECONOMY  
IN PROPOSED SYSTEM

General Wotherspoon contended that the proposed system would be economical inasmuch as the reserve of peace and war would receive pay only during their active service and on being called to the colors. He added that he saw no reason why the same people as the reserves should not be applied to the organized militia, in that connection, however, he said: "It must be admitted that unless there is a material change in the laws governing the organized militia, which will bring about a greater reliance upon, and an increase control by the government, that branch of our military establishment cannot be regarded as depended upon as a reliable force."

## BATTLES WON AND LOST AT MANY POINTS; LINES BUT SLIGHTLY CHANGED



Napoleon in his days was a great strategist, but according to the rank and file of the French, the British and the Belgians, Napoleon never showed the qualities displayed by General Joffre (at left), the idol of France. Unknown as a strategist when the war broke out, he has risen to such a height that even General Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the British, has said of him that General Joffre is not only a great soldier, but a great man. On the right is General de Castelnau, whose distinguished work has raised him high as a strategist.

## MONEY FLOWS IN FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS

Cash Contributions From Various  
Sources Yesterday in Excess  
of \$1,000.

UNKNOWN DONOR SENDS \$150

Whole-Hearted Response From City  
and State Assure Dispatch of Vir-  
ginia Ship Laden With Supplies  
for War Sufferers in Europe.

Response to the appeal to aid the homeless and stricken Belgians is being made in all sections of Virginia, and Colonel H. M. Boykin, chairman of the State Commission appointed by Governor Stuart, is well pleased with the progress of the work. It seems that at least 2,500 pounds of foodstuffs, and probably much more, every mail. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues' Battalion, the relief work of which is in charge of Sergeant-Major L. H. Gates, will contribute at least 2,500 pounds of foodstuffs, and probably much more, every mail. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues' Battalion, the relief work of which is in charge of Sergeant-Major L. H. Gates, will contribute at least 2,500 pounds of foodstuffs, and probably much more, every mail.

BADGE DAY COMMITTEE  
COMPLETES ARRANGEMENTS

The committee on Belgian Badge Day, which is to be observed on November 25, has made all its arrangements and assigned workers to be in charge of contribution boxes at designated corners. The Richmond City Committee, of which Colonel Boykin is chairman, has been summoned to meet in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 6 o'clock. Colonel Boykin urges that every member be present.

A telegram from Linden W. Bates, of New York, congratulating the commission on its work and promising all assistance was received at the commission's headquarters, 1104 East Broad Street, yesterday. Mr. Bates, who is vice-chairman of the American Commission for Relief of Belgium, stated that he was negotiating with the Post-Office Department and various express companies to devise a system of relief covering the whole country, and that he is arranging with shipping agents to charter all proposed ships.

BOYKIN ASKS FOR SHIP  
TO SAIL FROM NORFOLK

Colonel Boykin replied, saying that he hoped it would be possible for the American Commission to provide a ship to carry Virginia provisions, and to sail from Norfolk. His letter follows:

November 18, 1914.  
Mr. Linden W. Bates,  
Vice-Chairman American Commission for Relief of Belgium,  
71 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Your wire of the 17th to Governor Stuart in confirmation of cable advice from Chairman Hoover, of London, England, has been referred to me.

With the object of relieving, as far as possible, the terrible suffering in Belgium, the commission appointed by the Governor has perfected arrangements whereby the people of Virginia will be called on to provide a cargo, to be forwarded from the port of Norfolk.

All of the railroads in the State will (Continued on Second Page.)

## RICHMOND GIVES ANOTHER MILLION TO COTTON POOL

Responds Promptly to McAdoo's Call  
for Help to Complete  
Big Fund.

FIVE BANKS ASSUME BURDEN

First, Planters', State and City, Merchants' and American National Banks Increase Their Total Subscriptions to \$1,240,000.

Five Richmond banks yesterday subscribed an additional \$1,000,000 to the \$125,000,000 cotton pool which has been raised to relieve the financial stringency of the South. The amount raised yesterday brings the total for Virginia up to \$2,315,000, of which three-fourths was subscribed by local banks, manufacturers and jobbers.

The big cotton pool has at last been completed, according to information received yesterday by the Richmond clearing-house committee, which had charge of the raising of the Virginia allotment. To bring the total up to \$1,000,000, which was the goal set by the non-profit-producing States, the local committee was asked by Secretary McAdoo to take up the additional sum, and it was immediately raised, without any of the banks forming the clearing-house going outside for aid. Efforts in certain sections to block the scheme threatened to wreck it, and Richmond and other cities were appealed to, and made up the deficit.

The banks subscribed as follows: First National Bank, \$320,000, bringing its total subscription up to \$400,000; Planters' National Bank, new subscription, \$170,000, total \$210,000; National State and City Bank, new subscription, \$170,000, total \$210,000; American National Bank, new subscription, \$170,000, total \$210,000; Merchants' National Bank, new subscription, \$170,000, total \$210,000. The grand total of these five banks was \$1,240,000, which is nearly \$250,000 more than the original allotment for the whole State.

RICHMOND RESPONDED  
TO FIRST CALL FOR FUNDS

Richmond bankers and business men responded promptly to the first call for funds. Within two hours after being notified by the Federal Reserve Board that it approved of the cotton pool plan for relieving the financial stringency, the five banks and two trust companies subscribed \$200,000, and a committee of three was appointed to start a State-wide campaign. As a result, the local business men subscribed more than \$500,000 in four days, and other Virginia cities followed suit, so that the total of \$1,240,000 was reached. It was found impossible to collect \$22,500 of this subscription, making the total for the State, exclusive of the contribution yesterday, \$1,155,000. A preliminary subscription of \$1,000,000 was made by the banks, and the balance of \$155,000 was made up by the non-producing States.

TO REDUCE STRINGENCY  
OF COTTON POOL

The opening of the Federal reserve banks will, it is believed, make the cotton pool unnecessary, while the (Continued on Second Page.)

## ALLIES SUCCEED IN REPULSING ALL GERMAN ATTACKS

Fighting Virtually Along  
Whole Front, but Without  
Appreciable Change.

FRESH TROOPS ARRIVE  
TO AID KAISER'S MEN

Anglo-French Forces Around  
Ypres Subjected to Deter-  
mined Assaults.

BOTH SIDES LOSING HEAVILY

In the East, Teutons and Aus-  
trians Turn to Face  
Russians.

Fighting Continues  
Along Whole Line

WHILE all along the fighting line in France and Belgium and in East Prussia, Russian, Russian Poland and Galicia fierce fighting continues, engagements have been won and lost at various places, nowhere has a decisive result been achieved.

In the west the ding-dong fighting that has been proceeding for weeks along the entrenched line that extends from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier is being waged—here an artillery duel, there an infantry attack—with lines, however, remaining but slightly changed.

In the East the battle is more in the nature of field operations. Here claims of victories are made by both the Teuton allies and the Russians, and the Russians admit at least one defeat, near Doune, Poland.

Petrograd says that here the German forces took the Mincovitz troops and gained a foothold near Lenczyca and Orloff.

All along the East Prussian frontier, however, Petrograd declares the Russians have made successive advances, and claims that in Galicia the Carpathian Mountains which the Austrians would be forced to wreathe their way back into Austria in case of a decisive defeat. According to Berlin, the Russians were forced to retreat near Soldeu.

From Petrograd, however, comes the statement that a "terrific battle of unexampled violence has been proceeding for four days around Soldeu, the Russians endeavoring to avenge their former reverse at this place, throwing themselves upon the Germans with indestructible fury, and carrying position after position by assault, despite the infernal fire of the Germans."

In the latest official statements of the French War Office, it is announced that in the region of St. Mihiel the Germans have blown up the western end of the Meuse, which they had mined. An earlier official announcement mentioned the fact that the French retained in their possession the western part of the Meuse, and that the French had met a reverse at this point, possibly with considerable losses.

Regarding this position, the German official statement says: "On the west bank of the Meuse, near St. Mihiel, an attack by the French, which at first was successful, later broke down completely."

As a result of the firing by Turkish land forces on a launch from the United States cruiser Tennessee, which was proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna, Asia Minor, the United States has directed the American ambassador at Constantinople to ask the Ottoman government for an explanation, and the commanders of the Tennessee and North Carolina have been instructed to take no action likely to embarrass the American government. The Washington officials express confidence that the matter will be adjusted through diplomatic channels.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, announces that the British naval losses now amount to more than 8,000 men.

Valparaiso reports that the British transport Crown of Galicia has been sunk, as the probable result of an attack by German cruisers. The ship has been sunk, and will be landed at Valparaiso.

LONDON, November 18 (9:30 P. M.).—The latest official communications regarding operations on western battlefields are much the same as those of preceding days. There has been fighting virtually all along the front, but without appreciable change in the situation. From the coast of Flanders to the River Eys, on the Franco-Belgian border, much of which has been flooded by the allies to hinder German attacks, there has been a repetition on a somewhat smaller scale of the bombardment which the invaders invariably resort to in the hope of breaking down the allies' resistance before infantry attacks, and in isolated spots attacks in force, but, according to the French and British reports, all these have been repulsed.

The Anglo-French forces, which have been holding territory around Ypres, again have been subjected to deter-